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science there is a weakness for what is in mode. When some new view is introduced in a country, the chances for its general acceptance will be materially increased if it has been adopted in another country, or if it is understood to be so adopted. It is only in this way that we can explain how the idea of two glacial periods has gained such a foothold in Sweden as it has today." Much of kindred nature follows, involving personal implications. The section on America is introduced in like fashion. "If any one should think the coincidences of American interglacial proofs corroborate the proofs of European interglacialists, he makes a mistake in so far as that the American interglacial evidences have not been worked out independently, but after European patterns."

Ex. Tr. by J. A. U.

Les Glaciers Pliocènes et Quarternaires de l'Auvergne; par M. MARCELLIN BOULE. Gauthier-Villars et fils, Imprimeurs-Libraires des comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences, Paris, Dec. 1895.

Many geologists have studied the ancient glaciers of Auvergne. Rames had observed in the environs of Aurillac glacial formations of two different epochs, separated by a lapse of time sufficient to erode the valleys. While the moraines in the valleys have been accepted as such by all geologists, doubts have been raised as to the morainic nature of the more ancient formations on the summits of the hills and on the plateaux. The author, having devoted himself for several years to the making of a detailed geological map of the Auvergne region, took up the subject in much more detail than had previously been given to it. The volcanic massifs of Mts. Dore, Cezallier and Cantal, form an immense semicircular amphitheater, more than forty kilometers in diameter. The plateaux and the lesser declivities of this cirque present thousands of monticules that show, on the side toward the cirque, gentle slopes, rounded surfaces and moutonnées often furrowed with deep parallel striæ; while the opposite sides present sharp angles and vertical escarpments. Nothing is more curious to the traveler than the difference in the landscape as viewed, respectively, looking toward the amphitheater and toward the valley opposite. Between the monticules there is a labyrinth of meadows, with occasional marshes, underlain with morainic material, including striated flints and blocks of all sizes.

The trains of fluvio-glacial alluvium and erratic blocks into which the moraines pass, cross the deep cut in which the Dordogne flows and reach the hills of Limousin. The phenomena are not to be explained by individual glaciers, but imply the existence of a true ice-cap covering the entire region. The formations here described are only to be seen on the plateaux overlooking the valleys for 100 to 300 meters.

After the erosion of these plateaux during an interglacial epoch, the valleys were occupied by local glaciers. The quaternary age of the moraines formed by these is demonstrated by fossils of various kinds. The glacial formations of the plateaux are referred to the upper Pliocene by a comparison with the phenomena of adjacent regions.

H. C. C.

Neocene Mollusca of Texas, or Fossils from the Deep Well at Galveston.

By G. D. HARRIS. Bulletins of American Palæontology, No. 3.

This bulletin is a condensation of a portion of the Monograph of the Marine Tertiary Mollusca of Texas, prepared by Professor Harris but as yet unpublished owing to the lack of funds of the Geological Survey of Texas.

The material described in the bulletin is unique, for up to this date no other marine Neocene fossils are known from the gulf slope west of Mississippi. Seventy-five species and varieties, twenty-three of which are new, distributed among forty-seven genera, are noted or described in the paper, which is illustrated by four plates.

S. W.